temporary Judges of the Chief Court. Whether the other arrangements would continue or not Government will consider.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—In the light of the assurance by the Government I beg to withdraw the motion.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—In the light of the assurance given by the Government, would it not be better to raise the demand, including the amount upon the establishment during this intervening period? Because this 178 rupees is for the period after reopening, what about the amount that will have to be spent from the 16th of Meenam up to the reopening?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—We can utilise this amount and then again ask for another additional allotment.

The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

As the following motion it was not moved was considered withdrawn.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 178 under Law and Justice by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 3.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 178 under Law and Justice by Re. 1.*

Before moving this cut motion may I know from the Government whether, according to the promise held out by the Government during the last sitting, the Select Committee appointed for considering this has been consulted upon the question of the necessity for a proclamation as was mentioned by me the other day during the last sitting?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The Select Committee has already reported to the Government that a proclamation may be issued pending consideration of the Bill. It is receiving the attention of the Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Have the Government decided to issue a proclamation?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—It is being considered by the Government.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Since I am told that it is engaging the attention of the Government there is no necessity for me to move the cut motion.

The motion was therefore considered withdraw.

The demand was then put and carried.

4. Sanitation—Rs. 2,800.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, I rise to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 2,800 under the head Sanitation—Epidemic Charges.

This amount is required for the entertainment of some additional vaccinators for a period of five months till the end of

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the year and also for the purchase of vaccination lymph for carrying on a campaign of vaccination in the rural areas of the State. At the last session of this Council I moved for an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 and appointed 8 additional vaccinators who have been carrying on vaccination in the central and northern divisions of the State. Just at present the epidemic is showing a tendency to go down. During my two or three recent visits to the villages of the different taluks I have observed a great demand on the part of the population for vaccination. As such a psychological moment has come whereby instead of showing an apathy, nay, an antipathy towards vaccination, they are coming in large numbers to get themselves vaccinated and I think it is better to strike the iron when it is hot. Instead of carrying on compulsory vaccination, which is the idea of the Government to introduce very shortly, the present moment would be utilised in pushing on with vaccination. Therefore the Government intend the appointment of a further set of vaccinators so that vaccination may be carried on from house to house and re-vaccination also may be done so that we may be in a position to stamp out the disease from the State. It is with this idea that I rise to move for this additional allotment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1.*

സർ, ഹുക്ക്‌വേം ചികിത്സയ്ക്ക് മെഡിയ്ക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു ഡാക്ടറെ മൂന്നുമാസത്തേയ്ക്ക് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അദ്ദേഹംഇപ്പോൾ "വയ്യ" മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണ് ജോലിചെയ്യുവരുന്നത്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അനേഷണത്തിൽ ഏകദേശം ഹുക്ക്‌വേം എല്ലാവർക്കുംതന്നെയും ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അമേരിക്കയിലെ റാക്ക്ഫെല്ലർഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ടുകാരുടെ ഒരു ഡാക്ടർ വന്ന് കുറെമുമ്പെ ഒരു ഹുക്ക്‌വേം സർവ്വെ നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെ നൂറുതമാനം ആളുകൾക്കും ഹുക്ക്‌വേം ഉള്ളതായിട്ടാണ് കണ്ടതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. കേരളക്കരയിൽ അകപ്പാടെ ഹുക്ക്‌വേം ബാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഹുക്ക്‌വേം ചികത്സയ്ക്കായിട്ട് വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഡാക്ടറെ സ്ഥിരമായിട്ടോ, അല്ല സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെങ്കിൽ കുറെ ദീർഘകാലത്തേയ്ക്ക് എങ്കിലുമോ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണ് എനിയ്ക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളത്.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, I wish to support that motion and in doing so I wish to add that this temporary system of doctors going about and treating for the hook-worm would do more harm than good as far as I can see it. As it is, the arrange-

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ment is to visit a place, stay there for four days and then again visit another place and stay there for four days and treat for these hook-worms. It is my humble opinion that this system of the doctor going about and treating a few hundreds of people in one village spreads the hook-worm germs in the whole village. My point is that unless there is a permanent establishment of teaching them the method of sanitation and hygiene it will only increase the spreading of the disease rather than decreasing it. This kind of temporary method will not work and will do more harm than good. That is my humble opinion. I should agree in thinking with the Hon'ble Member who moved the motion that it must be made permanent in such a way as to give proper instructions to the persons as to the method of sanitation and preventing further contagion. Otherwise it will only be spreading the hook-worm germs.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is not a matter that is unknown to the Medical Department that the coastal regions of the State are infested with hook-worms. As we have got a series of dispensaries and hospitals studded at very near distances as also rural dispensaries hook-worm patients are being treated there as a rule. But it is in order to arouse the feeling amongst the masses that this special campaign was started at this time. Propaganda work is being carried on by the Sanitary Department at present to which this Special Officer is just now deputed for a period of four months, till the monsoon really starts. Just after the monsoon, as a rule, it is no use continuing the hook-worm campaign. So the idea of the Government at present is to continue this for a period of four months and watch its results, carry on propaganda, instruct the public and this medical officer has been specially asked to go round and instruct the public on health matters. A programme of work has been arranged in such a way that he is to visit each village and stay there for a period of four days. Previous information has been given to all Panchayatdars, Revenue officers, by leaflets and publication in the Gazette and also publication amongst the Parish priests. The dates of his arrival and departure from each village are also notified, so that the people may talk to him freely. It is just two weeks since this treatment has been started and I am getting daily reports that about 200 to 300 people are coming to him every day and sometimes even more. The progress of this method will be watched. At the same time I may assure this House that this is the cheapest method. The member who spoke just now referred to the Rockfeller method in Travancore. I may assure him that I have myself gone there and there is no comparison between the cost incurred by this Government and the cost there. Our cost is infinite-

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simal when compared with the cost in Travancore. We have got one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Compounder who are going round all these villages and giving this treatment and I think this is the best method that our present finances permit.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I don't press it.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1.*

ഈ മോഷൻ ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട ആവശ്യമുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിയ്ക്കു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെൻറുതന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ വാക്സിനേഷൻ നിർബ്ബന്ധിതമാക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിയ്ക്കുന്നുവെന്നു് സമ്മതിയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്റെ ഈ മോഷന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശവും വാക്സിനേഷൻ നിർബ്ബന്ധിതമാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. അതിനാൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറു് വാക്സിനേഷൻ നിർബ്ബന്ധിതമാക്കുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഒന്നും പറയണമെന്നു വിചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.— Government have been already addressed on the matter and it is engaging their attention.

Motion No. 3.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1*

കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂരിൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള "epidemic shed" അവിടെനിന്നും വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കു മാറ്റുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയുന്നു. അതു് ആദ്യം ഇരുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തുതന്നെയിരുന്നാൽ ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ അതിനെ മാറ്റി സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു് അതു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടെ താമസിയ്ക്കുന്ന പാവങ്ങളായ ആളുകൾക്കു് വളരെ ഉപദ്രവത്തിനിടയാകുമെന്നു് അവർ പറഞ്ഞതു ഞാൻ അറിയുന്നു. ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടുപോയി കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിന്റെ സൂക്ഷ്മാവസ്ഥ എനിയ്ക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അതു് സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്നതു് പ്രധാനികളായുള്ളവരുടെ സ്ഥലത്താണു്. അതിനെ അവിടെനിന്നും മാറ്റിവയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രദേശം പാവങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥലവുമാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയാണു് വാസ്തവമെങ്കിൽ ഒരിയ്ക്കലും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യരുതെന്നാണു് എനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. പ്രബലന്മാരായ പ്രമാണികളുടെ പ്രേരണകൊണ്ടു് സാധുക്കളുടെ സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കു മാറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ പാടില്ല.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, this is a question that was raised long ago and the Revenue Department as well as my predecessor in office inspected the place and selected the pre

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sent site. I had also been to the place on several occasions The place where the present site is located is a more congested one and is near the Kavil market. People round the locality petitioned the Government and accordingly the Sanitary Department was asked to go and select a better site in a more convenient place. The Deputy Tahsildar of Cranganur as well as the Chief Medical Officer both inspected the locality and found a suitable site. Subsequent to that I was also asked to go and report about the suitability of the site and I went to the place. The present site that is proposed to be acquired is situated in a very sparsely populated part of the town. It is very well known that the Cochin-Kanayannur as well as Cranganur taluks do not consist of large waste lands where we can locate institutions of this type in an unobjectionable area wherein people round about will not complain. It has been the experience of many that whenever a public latrine, a public cremation or a burial ground or a contagious disease shed has to be located people even a furlong away from the place are bound to come and say that it should not be located there. But at the same time we are open to get small-pox and these necessary evils have to be provided for. There have been petitions and counter petitions sent to me as well as to the Government and I went to the spot and some of them wanted that this should be located along the coast of the river. But all round this place is the habitation of poor people who live mostly by cocoanut husking and as such it will not be proper to locate this contagious disease shed in the midst of those people. The place now selected is more or less located far away from the town. There are a few huts there and naturally they will complain. But comparatively it is the best place that can be selected for the purpose.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Is the new site very near the road?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is near the road side, as otherwise we have to go through other's property for going to this.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Though not very near the market, is it not a thickly populated place?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It is not so.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I don't press it.

Motion withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—"*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under 'Sanitation' by rupee one.*"

The object of my motion is only to draw the attention of this House to the necessity of shifting the night soil depot at Kalur to a less important place. As it is at present

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it is located at a very central place at the crossing of 4 roads. Probably it was located there in the beginning because that road might not have been very important. But at present it has become one of the main thoroughfares for traffic and it is causing great inconvenience. It is just on the way through which buses come from Alwaye. And there is another road which though not now metalled is going to be metalled. So that its location is in a most undesirable place. There was a meeting convened by the public of the place protesting against this and we were expecting Government to take some action. That meeting was presided over by no less than the Hon'ble Member who ably represents that constituency. And I am sure he will be able to show to the Government the practical methods of disposing of this. But as just now mentioned by the Hon'ble Member for Medicine, people will not welcome any place. Whenever it is shifted objections are bound to arise. But what the Government has got to consider is to locate it in a place which will be least inconvenient to the public generally. So that my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Vyttila was suggesting certain other remedies. I request the Government to consider them. I urge upon the Government the extreme necessity of shifting it from the present site, because it is causing great nuisance to the public at large.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ—ഈ "Night soil" മോട്ടോർ ലോറികളിൽ കയറ്റി കൊണ്ടുപോയി അതു വളമായി മാറ്റുവാൻ സൗകര്യമുണ്ടായിരുന്നുവോ എന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, in connection with the cut motion I don't think I can do better than just refer to the notes that I made regarding the same question when it was referred to me by Government. "The location of the night soil depot at its present sight is an eyesore to the public and is certainly a source of nuisance to the inhabitants round about. That the site is emanating a very bad stench is well known to every one that passes along that road. The chief reason for this is that dumping of night soil has been carried on in that small plot of ground for well nigh 20 years and the soil in the compound is unable to decompose the excreta dumped there in the trenches effectively with the result that very foul air emanates from partial decomposition. The site at present is thoroughly unsuitable as a trenching ground and I learn that the Municipality is acquiring the adjacent property for this purpose." Acquisition of ground for burial grounds and such purposes is always objected to by people. Even in a rural area like Irinjalakkuda we have had great difficulty as regards the location of a contagious shed. So, the next thing is to find another suitable

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ground. "I do not think that it will ever be possible to find a suitable place unobjectionable to the people around. Thickly populated as Ernakulam is and its outskirts, it will be very difficult to pitch upon a site which is not very far off from the town for this purpose. As night soil trollies are dragged by scavengers in this Municipality, distance counts as a great factor. I do not know whether the Municipality can afford to introduce motor transport and also acquire a large plot of ground, 7 or 8 miles away in the hilly parts. Even here there will be objection from the people, as these motor vehicles laden with night soil will have to pass through thickly inhabited parts. To start the system of incineration will be additional burden to the Municipality. As the soil all around in the vicinity of the town gets water clogged at the very first few showers disposal of human excreta becomes a great problem. Throwing it away into the backwaters especially during low tides may be feasible. But with the advent of the harbour, where foreign steamers laden with cargo and passengers lie in anchor in the harbour area it will be highly resented, as during high tides there is every chance of the night soil being drifted back into the harbour. As with everything else it is a question of finance and if the Municipality can find funds the least objectionable method would be to carry night soil by motors to a place that is 3 or 4 miles to the east of the town and dump it in trenches. If none of these suggestions can be adopted, the Chairman, Ernakulam Municipality may be requested to pay particular attention in the digging of trenches as the success of this method of disposal depends upon the nature of trenches dug. They should never be more than one foot broad, one foot deep and not more than 9 inches of night soil should be put into them and no trench should be reopened before at least a year is over. If the above principles are strictly adhered to, the soil will not get clogged with faecal matter, the smell will not be very piercing and bacteriological decomposition will be complete." This will show the view of the Government. It depends upon how much we can afford for this motor transport. Ideals there are very many. How far ideals can be put to practice depends much on finance.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—My question has not been answered, whether it can be converted into manure.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—This can be converted into manure. It is very good, but in this part of the country nobody will buy it.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Can we convert it into manure? Then there will be many to buy it.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—There will be nobody to buy it. There is sentimental objection. In Trichur we found that.

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Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I would like just to make one remark on the subject of this motion. Is it not possible to dispose of this night soil by burning it away? I was for a few months in North India, and I found, in many towns there, the invariable practice was to burn it. I think that perhaps may be a successful solution of the difficulty of finding suitable places for depositing the night soil. For instance, in Sialkot and Rawalpindi of which I can speak with first-hand information, every morning the night soil is collected in a few places and burned off. I wish this alternative to be considered, and to see whether it is not feasible in our towns also.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That was mentioned by the Member for medicine.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—The process of incineration is carried in some of the Municipalities. But it requiries several things. The places suggested by our Honourable friend are places where the rainfall is very little. During our monsoon it is hardly possible for us to burn. The cost of the fuel required for burning will be prohibitive. It is in great vogue in Poona. Supposing we have very many saw mills here from where we can get saw dust cheap which will be useless for anything else except for this purpose, it can be easily mixed with excreta. There are several things which are necessary. Ideals are as I said very good.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Poona is a city of pretty heavy rain fall. In Poona, at least occasionally, we get heavy rainfall. Here we are getting it for a few months together. The kilns constructed are not affected by rain.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Not the process of kiln. But there is the difficulty of getting proper fuel for burning the excreta.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I would like to contribute a few words to this discussion. I was working in one of the sub-committees of the Port Conservancy Board in connection with the question of disposal of night soil in British Cochin. The present practice in that Municipality is to dump the night soil into the backwaters and it was a usual sight to see it floating along the backwaters. So they took this matter up in the British Cochin Municipality to devise some effective method by which this could be disposed of with the least possible harm. The question of incineration was also gone into great detail but the Sanitary Engineer to the Madras Government proposed a scheme of septic tanks and an estimate for about Rs. 20,000 was prepared. That was approved, but was not given effect to due to financial stringency. The incineration method was not

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approved as it was found to give very unpleasant vitiation of atmosphere for miles around. The experiences in Kottayam or Quilon where this was adopted also bore out this finding.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—The Honourable Member for Medicine practically agrees with me in thinking that it has to be removed from there and he has also said that the place has really become unfit for the purpose for which it is now used. But he has failed to convince me that the question of funds stand in the way. One argument advanced by the Honourable Member for Medicine is that the Municipality cannot find funds to dispose of this night-soil and therefore it cannot be brought into effect. I request this House to consider this from the standpoint of the inhabitants of Kalur. They have suffered this nuisance for 20 years. The Municipality of Ernakulam has all the conveniences, water, electricity and so on. Why should the inhabitants of Kalur suffer ? If the Municipality has no money, you lend money to the Municipality. I am here asking the Government to consider the fate of the people. The poor inhabitants are suffering from this nuisance for 20 years for the reason that the Ernakulam Municipality has no funds. And Government want them to suffer for eternity, because the Ernakulam Municipality has no funds. If Ernakulam Municipality cannot find funds what about the standpoint of the Kalur people ? There is a right case for taking it to some other locality. If Ernakulam people want convenience let Ernakulam pay for it. So I put this proposition from the point of view of the Kalur people who are suffering this nuisance for 20 years. The Chief Medical Officer admits that the place has become practically useless. If the Municipality cannot find funds, I say it should be forced to find funds and the Government, if they are so sympathetic towards the Municipality, must lend funds to it and see that the work is done. It will be a great injustice done to the people of that locality and also to the general public since it is a thoroughfare. On this point I would like to press this motion to a division relying on the sympathy of this House on those poor suffering people who have borne it cheerfully for these 20 years.

The motion was put and carried

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 17 and Noes nil.

Ayes.

1. Mr. K. Ayyappan.
2. ,, A. Eachara Menon.
3. ,, George Chakyamuri
4. Dr. A. G. Menon.
5. Mr. Joseph Pettah.
6. ,, S. S. Koder.
7. ,, M. Krishna Menon.
8. ,, P. Krishna Menon.
9. ,, T. K. Nayar
10. Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
11. ,, Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.
12. ,, T. A Ramachandra Ayyar.
13. ,, M. K. Raman.
14. ,, P. Raman Menon.
15. Dr. K. Sankara Menon.
16. Mrs. Swaris.
17. Mr. K. P. Vallon.

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Noes—nil.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1*". The object of my motion is to request the Government to entertain a few Ayurvedic Physicians and Homeopathic Physicians to look after the cases of small-pox that are now prevailing almost all over the State. It is a matter of common knowledge that these Allopathic doctors are not able—I speak subject to correction—to effectively deal with cases of small-pox for this reason, that they are very often reluctant to approach the patients direct and give treatment.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—No, no.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I mean so far as my experience goes. What is taking place in these sheds is, these doctors go and stand at a distance of a furlong or two to give medicine. In some cases they do it. In any view of the matter, my own experience is that Ayurvedic and Homeopathic treatments are found to be more effective in many of these cases than the Allopathic treatment and a vast majority of the cases are actually treated by Ayurvedic Physicians. Almost all the people in these places, as far as I know, have a greater confidence in the Ayurvedic and Homeopathic treatment than the Allopathic treatment. If it is so, I fail to see why a few hands should not be entertained as an emergency measure to look after these cases. I would urge upon the Government the necessity of entertaining a few hands. Of course, there may be many quacks among the Ayurvedic Physicians and Homeopathic Physicians. I know there are well-known men who have made a name for this particular disease. Those persons may be asked to do that work. There are very many respectable men who are prepared to do the work honorary, provided the Government will be pleased to give them their conveyance allowance to go from village to village. I know there are some eminent men who are prepared to do the work honorary and who would refuse to work under Government for a remuneration. Such persons may be given a conveyance allowance to undertake this treatment. It is with that object in view that I have tabled this motion.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I have very little to say on this subject. A good deal of what the Hon'ble Member has said is due to ignorance. I am sorry to say that. Because he says Allopathic Doctors keep furlongs away from small-pox patients. Even day before yesterday, I accompanied the doctor at Trichur. I know a hundred who are being treated by him.

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Mr. George Chakyamuri.—May I know the number of times the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer visited the small-pox shed here?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—I am not in direct charge. I have visited 6 times during the last one year.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—How many patients were there?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Day before yesterday, I had been in the Trichur Municipality Contagious Hospital. It is true the difficulty lies in not having a special staff in charge of these sheds. They employ only a couple of servants when necessity arises.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, in the treatment of small-pox patients, as with all infectious diseases, it is a fact, which is rarely known to the outside world beyond professional men, that it is only symptomatic treatment that exists and there is no such thing as an effective medicine to combat any contagious disease except preventive operations like inoculation and vaccination. Under these circumstances it is only a matter of satisfying the public by treating the symptoms that arise, such as septic fever, constipation, troubles in the eye and all these minor complications that have to be attended to. I don't think that scientifically there is any specific remedy for treating small-pox patients either in the Homeopathic, Allopathic or Ayurvedic systems. No doubt, votaries of each system who wish to impress upon the ignorant public will speak of remedies that are going to be a cure for everything that they advertise, and in the case where men have to be appointed in public institutions like Municipal contagious sheds, there is the duty for the Municipality to safeguard the interest of the patients. Next comes the question as to who is to be appointed. There has been a mass petition from some people in Trichur to have a Homeopathic Doctor appointed to be in charge of the contagious hospital there. Similarly there may be to-morrow a petition from some of the Tamil speaking people that a special Dancer of Mariamman be appointed so that small-pox may be driven completely out of the town. If the Government as a body is to recognise all these methods, I do not know where we are going to stop. That is all what I have to say.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഒരു സംശയമാണ് എനയ്ക്കു നല്ലപോലെ മനസ്സിലായതു്. അലോപ്പതി ചികത്സയ്ക്കു് ആയുർവ്വേദ ചികത്സയേക്കാൾ ഫലം അധികമുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെഡിക്കൽമെ

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മാടെഅഭിപ്രായം. വളരെ ആളുകൾഅലോപ്പതി ചികത്സയും നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ആയുർവ്വേദ ചികത്സയുംനടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന് അദ്ദേഹം അറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലായിരിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെഡിയ്ക്കൽ മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു് അധികം ഗുണം ആയുർവ്വേദ ചികത്സയെക്കാളും അലോപ്പതി ചികത്സയ്ക്കുണ്ടെന്നാണല്ലൊ. അതു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അനുഭവം മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുവെന്നേയുള്ളു. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ഇതിനുമുമ്പും ആയുർവ്വേദ ചികത്സയാണ് നടത്തിവരുന്നതു്. ഇതുവരെ അലോപ്പതി ചികത്സ അവിടെ കടന്നിട്ടില്ല കടന്നുകൂടാതിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നുള്ള മോഹക്കാരുമാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ. അവിടെ ഇതുവരെ ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ചികിത്സ ഇനി വരേണ്ട ആവശ്യവും ഞങ്ങൾക്കില്ല. ആയുർവ്വേദ ചികിത്സയിൽ അനുഭവമുള്ള ആളുകളാണ് ഇത ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് അതിനോടാണനുഭവമുള്ളതെന്നു് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിനനുസരിച്ച് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രവൃത്തിക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. നാട്ടുകാരെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടി പണം ചിലവിടുന്നതായാൽ ഒരിക്കലും ആ ചിലവ് അനാവശ്യമായി തീരുന്നതല്ല. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പ്രധാന ചുമതല ജനങ്ങളെ തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണ്. വാക്സിനേഷൻ നിർബ്ബന്ധമാക്കണമെന്ന് കഴിഞ്ഞ തവണ ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിലേയ്ക്ക് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെഡിക്കൽ മെമ്പർ റിപ്പോർട്ട് സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായും അറിയുന്നു. അതു് നിർബ്ബന്ധമാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതും നോക്കാം. ആയുർവ്വേദം, ഹോമിയോപ്പതി മുതലായ ചികിത്സകളിൽ അനുഭവമുള്ളവർക്ക് അതിനു വേണ്ട സഹായം ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതു കൊണ്ടും ഒരു തരക്കേടുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I also beg to support this motion. The Hon'ble mover has said that it is the experience of the people in Ernakulam that Homeopathy has been found to be more useful in the treatment of small-pox. I may say that same is also the experience of the people in Trichur; they too have found the Homeopathic treatment very efficacious in the matter of small-pox. It may be that there are cases which have not been successful; it may also be that there are cases which might have cured without any treatment at all. That argument however, may apply to any system of treatment,—even to Allopathy. Even in the General Hospital of Ernakulam or the Civil Hospital of Trichur we might say possibly there must have been many cases which might have been cured even without a treatment. That argument can apply not only to the treatment of small-pox, but also to any treatment in general. Now it strikes me that in this matter there are two sides. The Allopathic

Doctor says that in his system there is no treatment for small-pox. He admits it and on his evidence we can take it that in the system of Allopathy there is no efficacious treatment for small-pox. But when he goes further and says that even in the Homeopathic or Ayurvedic sytem there is no efficacious treatment for small-pox, we have to be very suspicious, because he is going beyond his province, and is trying to form conclusions about systems of which he perhaps knows nothing. Well, we have a sample of his knowledge of these systems. He has been kind enongh to compare them with Mariamman dance. That is the only knowledge that the Hon'ble Member for Medicine has got about the Ayurvedic system or the system of Homeopathic treatment. But the attitude we have to take, is this :— There are two sides. The Allopathic Doctor says there is, in his system, no treatment for small-pox. The Homeopathic Doctor says there is treatment in his system, and the Ayurvedic Doctor also claims the same for his system. Now, in any ordinary case, if we happen to consult two doctors and if one of them says there is no treatment for the case in question, while the other says there is some prospect of successful treatment, we naturally incline to the latter and give him a chance, because he says there is a chance. A similar course may be adopted in the present case, too. And in these matters we have to go by public opinion, because after all the people are the best Judges of the several systems. The other day I had occasion to read the opinions passed on the Homeopathic treatment of small-pox, even by such a distinguished man as the Magistrate of Trichur and also by another important Government Official. They wrote in very glowing terms about the successful treatment by the Homeopathic Doctor. If that is the experience of people both in Trichur and Ernakulam it would be very unwise to say that there is no efficacious treatment of small-pox in any system, simply because it happens that in the Allopathic system there is no such treatment. It reminds me of the story of the fox without a tail. One fox, having lost his tail, advise others foxes also to be without tail. He says " I have lost my tail, and therefore you also be without tail". The Allopathic system finds it has no treatment for small-pox, and it would like to see the other systems also in the same boat. This, I think, is not a correct attitude.

It is only fair, therefore, that the Government, which is spending so many lakhs of rupees on the Allopathic system every year, should devote at least a hundredth part of that amount to encourage the Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems, in which rightly or wrongly the people have so much confidence. Let

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us give these systems a trial. It is true that there are many quack doctors in them. But that is just because Government have not given sufficient attention to them. With more of encouragement and more of corresponding control, the systems could be purged of quacks and made more efficient and more serviceable to the masses. With these few words, I beg to support this motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ; അലോപ്പതിയേയും, ഹോമിയോപ്പതിയേയും, ആയുർവ്വേദത്തേയും താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യാൻതക്ക വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ ഇവിടെ ഇല്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. മെഡിയ്ക്കൽ മെമ്പറാണ് അതിനു് ഏറ്റവും പറ്റിയ ആളായി ഇവിടെ ഉള്ളതായിട്ടു കരുതേണ്ടതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അലങ്കാരോത്സാഹംകൊണ്ടു് ഒരു നിർഭാഗ്യവാചകം കടന്നുകൂടിപ്പോയി. ഹോമിയോപ്പതിയെ മാരിയമ്മൻഡാൻസിനോടു് ഉപമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹം ആ സമ്പ്രദായത്തോടു പ്രത്യേക വിരോധമുള്ളവനെന്നു് ഊഹിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തെളിവിനു് വിലയില്ല.

വസൂരിയ്ക്കു് അലോപ്പതിയിൽ ചികത്സയില്ലെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം സമ്മതിച്ചു. മറ്റു ചികത്സാസമ്പ്രദായക്കാർ അങ്ങിനെ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങളിൽ വസൂരിയ്ക്കു ചികത്സയുണ്ടെന്നു് ഊഹിക്കേണ്ടതു് അവർ പറയുന്നതു വെറും ഭോഷ്കായിരുന്നേക്കും. ഭോഷ്കിന്റെ നാലു മക്കളിൽ ഒന്നു് വൈദ്യനാണെന്നു് ഒരു മലയാള ശ്ലോകമുണ്ടു്. വസൂരിയ്ക്കു ചികത്സ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ലെന്നു് അലോപ്പതിക്കാർ പറയുന്നതു് ഒരുവേള അവരുടെ ശാസ്ത്രത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധികൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം. അതു് അറിവാൻമാത്രം അഭിവൃദ്ധി മറ്റു സമ്പ്രദായങ്ങൾക്കു വന്നിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നുംവരാം. ഏതായാലും ഒരു സംഗതി ഇപ്പോൾ ക്രമേണ സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ടുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. മരുന്നുകൾ പ്രായേണ നിഷ്പ്രയോജനങ്ങളെന്നുള്ളതത്രേ. ജനങ്ങളുടെ വിശ്വാസമടിസ്ഥാനത്തിനുമാത്രമാണു് മരുന്നുകൾ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ അധികവും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ആ ഒരു പ്രയോജനം ഇപ്പോൾ ആയുർവ്വേദംകൊണ്ടും സാധിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് ആ ചികിത്സയ്ക്കും പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ആയുർവ്വേദ സമ്പ്രദായപ്രകാരമുള്ള നല്ല ചികിത്സക്കാരെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല. ഓച്ചിറത്തിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ കുട്ടാശ്ശേരി വളരെക്കാലമായി വസൂരി ചികിത്സനടത്തിവരുന്ന ഒരു നല്ല വൈദ്യനാണു്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇതു് ഒരു സമുദായസേവാവേലയായി എടുത്തിരിക്കയാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ളവരെ ഇപ്പോൾ വസൂരി ചികിത്സയ്ക്കു നിയമിക്കുന്നതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വലിയ അനുഗ്രഹമായിരിയ്ക്കും. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ആയുർവ്വേദത്തേയും ഹോമിയോപ്പതിയേയും ഈവിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കാൻ

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ഇപ്പോൾ പണമില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ കാരണംപറഞ്ഞു് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ എതിർത്താൽമതി. വെറുതെ മറ്റു വൈദ്യന്മാരായങ്ങളെ ആക്ഷേപിയ്ക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—The mover of the cut motion had expressed that Ayurvedic physicians should be given a chance of treating patients in the contageous hospitals in the State without any remuneration. I do not know how many of them would be willing to accept such places. The second thing is that as regards the contageous diseases hospital itself—just at present we have got only three institutions established in the towns of Mattancheri, Trichur and Ernakulam. At present the Municipal Council of Trichur has appointed a Health Officer on special duty to treat small-pox patients as well as a nursing establishment and when I visited last I found that the conditions were ideal and that the institution was being managed in such a way that I was impressed with the way in which personal attention was being devoted by the present Municipal Chairman as well as the Health Officer there. I have changed its name from the Contageous Shed to Municipal Contageous Hospital. The stigma of the shed remains as long as it is neglected. But once the necessary paraphernalia as regards nursing, attendance, food and clothing and everything is given, matters will improve. I dare say in all these Municipalities similar attention will be paid by a proper staff.

As regards rural areas what is now in vogue is that most of the cases of small-pox are treated in their own homes. It is only the destitute people who have no place of residence that are invariably taken to these small-pox sheds in rural areas. When such cases are brought to the sheds the local medical officer, in charge of the hospital or dispensaries as the case may be, attends and a special temporary staff is also employed. If however it is the opinion of the Council to have Ayurvedic physicians to treat these cases I dare say that the Municipal Councils will have no objection in the matter.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Sir, the Hon'ble the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer was first pleased to accuse me of gross ignorance and then further to treat some of my statements as a joke by comparing the Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems to the Mariamman dance. I may assure the Hon'ble Member that ignorance, if any, is on his side and not on this side of the House. Lord Palmerston once said that a man has got a great deal to know about the immensity of his ignorance, and I should say that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer has yet to know much. I shall show from his speech itself how much his own gnorance is. To vilify a system of treatment is very easy. If I

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am so inclined I can take the Allopathic system also in the same strain and this House and the public know that there are more mysterious dances in that system than the Mariamman dance itself. What I gathered from the speech of the Hon'ble Member is that there is no effective treatment in the Allopathic system for small-pox. So far as he knows, there is nothing. If there is a system, he is ignorant of it. He says there is no effective system of treatment in the Homeopathic system. It only means, if really it exists, he is ignorant. Again he says that in the Ayurvedic system of treatment there is no efficacious treatment for small-pox. The only thing is if it exists there the Hon'ble Member is highly ignorant of it and yet the Hon'ble Member will say that I am ignorant.

The Hon'ble Member again admitted before this House that he has not visited the contageous shed at Ernakulam till now.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—It was only the other day that I visited it.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I suppose I am right. May I know whether there is any record to show that he has visited?

Deputy President.—You cannot put questions now. This is not question time.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Even supposing he has visited it, I dare say it can only be few and far between. Now that the Hon'ble Member says that there is no record to the effect that he has visited that place, I don't mean that the Hon'ble Member makes a mis-statement or a false statement. When such statements are made at such opportune moments, I would request the House to take it worth a grian of salt which it deserves.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—Sir, on behalf of the official block, I should say that the statement of the Hon'ble Member that it is worth a grain of salt is unfair. I would protest very emphatically and with all the emphasis that I can command against the statement that it is worth a grain of salt.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I am also of the same opinion.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—If the Hon'ble Member on the other side withdraws his statement that I am ignorant then I will withdraw my statement. As long as that stands unwithdrawn, I am entitled to retort.

Deputy President.—Ignorance is no aspersion.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—It is not for him to say that I am ignorant.

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Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I want to know whether it is unparliamentary to characterise a statement as the Hon'ble Member for Palliviruthi has characterised it.

Deputy President.—I don't think it is unparliamentary.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Then it is admissible here.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is a reflection on the veracity of the speaker.

Deputy President.—Do you still stick to your statement?

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Yes, Sir.

Deputy President.—I think it is better to modify it. It is not unparliamentary, I think.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—If that is not unparliamentary, I would stick on to the very last word of my statement.

Sir, as I said before, it is very easy to vilify certain systems and it is very easy to talk like a wise man about things which you do not know. I would request the Government that this proposition be seriously considered especially because it is the unanimous wish of the elected representatives of the people, except perhaps the Member for Planters, to give a trial as a temporary measure—now that contagion is going on in several parts of the State to make a trial of the system.

One point raised by the Hon'ble the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is how many persons will be available for doing honorary work. There are very competent men who will be willing to do the work. I do not say that there is a sufficient number for all hospitals. I say that there are some men at least. The thing is that you must appoint them and give them powers to go and treat. With these observations, I commend this motion for the acceptance of this House.

Deputy President.—The question before the House is.....

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—If you will allow me Sir,.....

.....

Deputy President.—You kept quiet till the question was put. This time I will allow you.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The point is this. I don't know whether the House has fully understood the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. He said that there is no objection to consider the proposal. Therefore I submit that there is no necessity to press this cut motion. For there is no objection on the part of the Government to consider the proposal.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Considerations by these people who are ignorant will not go a long way since they do not know.

Deputy President.—The Hon'ble Member should not use the words 'these people' since the Government Members are also Hon'ble Members of this House.

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Motion put and carried.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1.*

Sir, a resolution was passed hy this House with regard to the separation of the Sanitary Department from the Medical Department and of course closely following the resolution, as usual under the present administration, the Government have been pleased to accept the resolution, but with a rider that they have accepted the principle underlying the resolution and that they will carry it into effect only when funds permit. Well, this House is very grateful to the Government for readily accepting the principle. But no amount of acceptance of the principles will be of any use to the public of Cochin, if they are not carried into effect. When the resolution was discussed I made a suggestion that at least a trial can be made in this year and as we go on we can spend more money for that Department and bring it to a fully developed Department. What I want to urge upon the Government is the immediate necessity to give a start in the line of Sanitary Department so that a useful part of public activity can be done as early as possible. Already the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer has said that there are certain diseases for which prevention is the only remedy. It there are such diseases I should think even by destroying the Medical Department the Sanitary Department must come first, because prevention is better than cure. If there is no efficient system of a Sanitary Department to instruct people properly you are doing more harm to the people than good in spreading contagion. With these observations I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—I rise to support this motion. It is only to emphasise the importance of the resolution already carried by this House. The acceptance of the principle is not enough; we want the thing to be carried into effect as soon as possible. Now that this epidemic is spreading every where, the necessity for the existence of a separate Department is felt by every one. There is no meaning in putting off such important schemes till funds permit. In my humble view Government ought to find funds for such useful institutions and I therefore support this motion.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—The sentiment expressed in this cut motion came to this House during the December Session and Government passed orders that they accept the resolution in principle and will carry it into effect when funds permit. I have nothing further to say on this motion.

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Subsequent to the December Session, may I know whether anything has been done by the Government.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Nothing has been done.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I request the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn with leave of the House.

Motion No. 7.

As the following motion was not moved it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. P. Raman Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1.*

Motion No. 8.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1.*

I have already ascertained it. I don't move the cut motion

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Sir, I beg to move that *the allotment concerned be reduced by Re. 1* and my purpose is to draw the kind attention of the Government to the insanitary conditions that prevail in some of the hospitals of the State.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Which are the hospitals ?

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I am sure that the cut motion may seem rather strange, as it has already appeared to many of the Hon'ble Members here. For, if at all we expect sanitation in any place, it is in the hospitals. Hospitals are to be models of sanitation and, therefore, if I refer to insanitary conditions in hospitals it would be regarded as a strange thing indeed; and yet it is true.

In Trichur we have two hospitals, one the Civil Hospital and the other the Maternity Hospital, placed one against the other; and between them runs the unfortunate Vaniampara road. The very smile that the mention of this road has aroused in some of the Hon'ble Members hailing from Trichur, indicates that something is wrong with that road. Any man walking along that road, say a few times at least, needs no further proof to realise the justice of the cut motion that is now before this House. From the Civil Hospital there are several small drains opening on to the Municipal drain alongside the Vaniampara Road, and there are a few cess-pools provided, I know. But the flow in these drains is very weak, so that the dirty matter, that is released in the hospital, does not reach the cess-pool,

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way, thereby causing a good deal of stinking smell. Worse is the condition in the Maternity Hospital, where there are very many drains opening on to the main drain but no cess-pools against them.

Even after sending this cut motion, even yesterday, in order to assure myself on the point again, I inspected the place and found much filthy water collected in the main drain, giving awful stench. It is very difficult to walk along that road and yet it is one of the most important roads in Trichur. Of course, in a city where you have got a good flushing system, it may be alright to open drains on to the main drain, because all the filthy stuff would be washed away. In the rainy season we do not feel much trouble, but it is in the hot weather, when there is not sufficient quantity of water on the drains, that all the dirty matter sticks up. Perhaps, it may be said that it is the look-out of the Municipality to see that these things are removed. But then the Municipality, as I understand, cannot introduce any complete flushing system. Perhaps, they may provide one or two cess-pools here and there to collect the filth and remove it. But it is not the business of the Municipality to interfere with the work of the Maternity Hospital, where the drains do not run sufficiently swiftly; nor would they entirely empty themselves into the cess-pools, even if these are provided. Whatever that be, as it is, whether it is the fault of the Municipality or of the Sanitary Department, the people are the sufferers now.

And then this Vaniampara Road is a very important road. A few yards distant from the hospitals you have the St. Thomas' College and the St. Thomas' High School, to which larger numbers of students have to go. There is also the Primary Girls' School and another Girls' High School, and to these institutions too students go in large numbers. They cannot but take this road. Again, there is the bus service along this road to Chittur, Nemmara, and other places. In short, that the Vaniampara Road is one of the most important roads of Trichur nobody can gainsay. I would, therefore, earnestly request that the Government be pleased to do something in the matter, either by putting pressure upon the Municipality, or by taking direct measures, so as to remove the insanitary conditions that now prevail in and about the two hospitals referred to above. Surely, something has to be done to remove the awful stench that now pesters the unfortunate folk who have to walk along this section of the Vaniampara Road. And for the hospitals, of all places, to broadcast such filth and dirt—it is most cruel indeed! Once again, therefore, I beg to press upon the attention of the Government the necessity of doing something very urgent in this matter.

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Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, the drainage from the Civil Hospital was faulty at one time. To rectify it drains with cement flooring were provided and cess pits had to be constructed on the Vaniampara Road. It is not all the drainage of the Hospital that is led to it. A certain portion of the drainage gets to these cess-pools. I have myself noticed these defects, brought to the notice of the House by the Hon'ble Member, while I was in charge of the Civil Hospital. I do say that still the nuisance is to a certain extent prevailing. The difficulty in Trichur has been the dearth of even good drinking water especially in the hot weather, with the result that it is very difficult to get enough water to flush the drains in hot weather. Added to that at times it does happen that the Municipal servants cause some delay in the removal of the filthy material and sometimes a certain amount of decomposition does take place.

As regards the Maternity Hospital the drainage is yet faulty in so far that the drain on the Vaniampara Road by the side of the Maternity Hospital is not well laid nor has it got cement to protect its walls. It is in an old dilapidated condition. It is not because the matter has not been recognised by the Department. Action is being taken about it.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I do not press the motion to a division. But still I want to point out the fact that because there is scarcity of water the drains could not work freely in the hot season. Therefore, I think the Government should consider the advisability of providing cess-pools within the hospital compound itself, and removing the sewage direct from them, without letting it out into the public drains. When the sewage is directed through the hospital drains to the main public drains, a large quantity of water is required to flush out the dirty matter all along that distance. But if cess-pools are provided within the hospital compound itself—with proper disinfecting arrangements, of course—and the the dirty matter removed directly from them, all this horrible nuisance that is now inflicted upon the public could be easily avoided. I only desire to present this alternative to the Government. I withdraw the motion.

The motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,800 under Sanitation by Re. 1.*

Sir, I have been recently informed that Mr. M. V. Parameswara Ayyar, M. B., B. S. of Trichur Civil Hospital has been asked to go all on a sudden. Indeed he was only an acting hand. My motion is meant only for some inquiry as to the circumstances in which he has been sent away. I owe a word of

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apology to this House for this reason. It has never been my practice or the practice of this House to espouse the cause of any individuals. For bringing my motion, there was only one consideration which weighed with me. That is, in recent times a lot of dismissals and reinstatements have been going on in the Medical Department. Knowing about the sudden termination of Mr. M. V. Parameswara Ayyar's services I was inclined to think whether there would be something in that also. We have had instances repeatedly of the Chief Medical and Snitary Officer recommending dismissals at the earliest possible opportunity and the Diwan with the exercise of his powers either reinstated them or over-ruled his recommendations. It has become practically a menace to the subordinates in the department now, so that any day the recommendation for dismissal may go to the Government from the Head of the Department. I shall only enquire whether the same Mariamma wrath has visited this poor Sub-assistant Surgeon also. And I know that he was doing good work and he was doing special duty in a satisfactory way in attending on His Highness the Ex-Maharaja. The Government will give me reasons why his services have been terminated and I shall be satisfied with that.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, first I think I should explain before this House the truth of the statement or rather the validity of the statement that has been made that the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer has been recommending too many dismissals. I may state that there has been only one instance.

Next as regards the present incumbent, he was taken into service in an acting vacancy and when the permanent incumbent came it was only natural that when there was no other vacancy in the department, his services had to be terminated. The incumbent himself has nothing but praise with regard to his work and he has been one of the best of our men.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—I just want to add that the position taken up on this matter by the Hon'ble Member for Medicine, so far as I understand, is the true position. And my enquiry also shows that there is in it nothing of any punishment or wrath. It has been done only in the exigencies of the service. What I understand is that Mr. Parameswara Ayyar was only an acting hand and, therefore, when the permanent incumbent joined duty, there was no vacancy and the former had to be thrown out. But I also understand that there are other vacancies at present in the Department, in which perhaps he might be provided for. The Chief Medical Officer himself has said that the person concerned has been of very great service to the public of Trichur and that his services have been very much appreciated. Also I know that the Chief Medical Officer, too, has a very good opi-

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nion of him, Under the circumstances, I think I might press upon the Government that the man concerned may be provided in some vacancy which appear to be existing in the Department.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I beg to withdraw the motion.

The motion was with the leave of the House withdrawn.

The Demand minus Rs. 2 was then put and carried.

5. **Miscellaneous—Special Allowance Rs. 2,411.**

Deputy President.—Next is the Demand for Rs. 2,411 uder Miscellaneous—Special allowance.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for an amount of Rs. 2,411 under Miscellaneous—State Budget. This amount is required to pay the special allowance of Rs. 2 that was allowed before the revision to officers below Rs. 20. Some of these hands have been kept on as supernumeraries and they have still to be paid the allowance. Some of the arrear bills of the last year have also not been paid. It is on account of these two causes that the amount of Rs. 2,411 under the various departments concerned is asked for. I request that the amount may be voted by the House.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. P. Vallon—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,411 under Miscellaneous by Re. 1.*

ശിപായിമാർ, മാസപ്പടികം തുടങ്ങിയ കീഴ് ജീവനക്കാരെ നിയമിയ്ക്കുമ്പോം മേലാൽ അധഃകൃതരെ അനേഷിച്ചു നിയമിയ്ക്കണമെന്നും, തക്കതായ അധഃകൃതരെ ലഭിയ്ക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ മാത്രമേ മറുള്ളവരെ നിയമിയ്ക്കാവൂ എന്നും എല്ലാഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറുകളിലും ഉത്തരവയയ്ക്കണമെന്നപേക്ഷിയ്ക്കുവാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ കട്ട്മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഗവൺമെൻറിൻെറ നയം പറയുമ്പോം ശരിയാകുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ കാര്യത്തോടടുക്കുമ്പോം പ്രവൃത്തി മറൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിലാണ്. ഒഴിവുവരുന്നതു് അധഃകൃതക്കു് അറിയുവാൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്. അതിനാൽ ഒഴിവുവരുമ്പോം തക്ക അധഃകൃതർ ഉണ്ടോയെന്നു് അധഃകൃത വകുപ്പുകാരോടും, നിയമസഭയിലെ അധഃകൃത പ്രതിനിധിയോടും അനേഷിക്കണം. അധഃകൃത ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെൻറിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ, അധഃകൃതരിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനർഹതയുള്ളവരുണ്ടോ എന്നനേഷിച്ചു് അവരുടെ പേരുകം ഓരോ വകുപ്പുകാക്കും എഴുതി അറിയിയ്ക്കണമെന്നു് അധഃകൃത സംരക്ഷകനോടു് ഗവൺമെൻറു് കർശനമായിട്ടും ഉത്തരവിടണം. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ അപേക്ഷകന്മാർ ഇല്ലെന്നു പരാതിവരികയില്ല.

പിന്നീടെനിയ്ക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇപ്പോം "വേലിതന്നെ വിളവുതിനുന്നു" എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെ പറയേണ്ടിവന്ന

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